ADAMS MEETING.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Adams County, friendly to the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidency of the United States, held at the Court-House in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 22d of May, 1827, in pursuance of public notice :—SAMUEL WITHEROW, Esq. was called to the Chair; SAMUEL DIEHL chosen Assistant Chairman; and JOHN HERSH, Jr. and MICHAEL GALLIGHER appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting—On motion, it was

RESOLVED, That a Committee of seven persons be appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting :—whereupon Jacob Cassatt, Thaddeus Stevens, Michael Galligher, John Hersh, Jr. John Kerr, Robert M'Ilheny, Jr. and John B. M'Pherson, were appointed a committee for that purpose, who having withdrawn some time to perform the duty assigned them, returned to the meeting and reported the accompanying Resolutions, preceded by the following Address, which being severally read, were unanimously adopted :—

ADDRESS.

When the administration of any government is assailed by faction, it becomes the duty of every citizen to strengthen the hands of the public servants, by a candid expression of confidence in their measures, and approbation of their political course.—It is admitted that but little good can arise from the too frequent agitation of the public mind with regard to our periodical elections—such controversies engender personal animosities, as well as political hatred; and ought never to be resorted to with asperity, unless when some vital principle of our government is in danger, and requires a total revolution in the mode of its administration. Impressed with these views, we would fain have suffered public sentiment to steer its quiet and unerring course, without seeking to arouse its attention, had not an ambitious and untiring OPPOSITION, have set every engine at work to prejudice the people against their most faithful and enlightened Statesmen. It was perfectly natural, that prior to the last election, an honest difference of opinion should have existed relative to the person best qualified for Chief Magistrate of the Union; but when one of the competitors was, according to the principles of our admirable constitution, clothed with executive powers, it could hardly have been anticipated by honest citizens, that an opposition could have been formed to obstruct the operations of government, and vilify the President, before the principles of his administration were developed. Yet such was the fact. Scarcely was the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS announced, until meetings were held to oppose his re-election; measures were taken to create, and sustain for four successive years, a constant and ceaseless clamor and excitement. Such an opposition was evidently founded on personal predilection and wounded ambition, without reference to principles or measures.—The great body of the people will never unite with such a coalition—the undisturbed and secure enjoyment of their rights, under a well administered government, is all that they desire—they will shun the disorganizing tumult, which is to aggrandize only restless demagogues.

The measures and policy of the present administration, are the same which have been successfully pursued by their predecessors, and approved by a great majority of the people. They believe that the good of the country requires us to foster, by judicious legislation, our commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests. Upon these points, is the only difference of principle, between the ADMINISTRATION, and the OPPOSITION—between the friends of John Quincy Adams, and of Andrew Jackson. It is notorious that the OPPOSITION is chiefly confined to the Southern states, and is intended to introduce the principles advocated by the Southern politicians. They have ever been the strenuous and active opposers of all legislative encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.—They deny to the general government, any power to make internal improvements for the good of the country—they violently opposed and are anxious for the repeal of the Tariff law—they are, in short, opposed to all the great principles of national policy, which constitute the American System; and which have received the unequivocal approbation of the EASTERN, MIDDLE, and WESTERN States. If they can defeat the re-election of John Quincy Adams, they will possess an influence in the administration, which will enable them to introduce their favorite policy, crush our infant manufactories and paralyze domestic industry. Can Pennsylvania hesitate as to her true policy? Are not her vital interests fostered and protected by the measures of the present administration? And would they not be blighted and destroyed by the success of the Southern candidate? Will she sacrifice her lasting prosperity on the altar of personal attachment?

The talents and integrity of the members of the administration, need no eulogy from us—their opponents admit them to be Statesmen of unrivalled ability; and the American nation have borne repeated testimonies to their integrity. The candidate of the opposition has military fame—of his subordination to the civil government, his respect for the constitution, and his moderation of temper, we shall say nothing. America has too many virtuous and gifted citizens to require the relative exaltation of one by the depression of others. We will only say that, notwithstanding a few illustrious exceptions, history has proved it to be dangerous, to trust the reins of civil government, to the hands of military conquerors—and especially in peaceful republics, the mild and regular guidance of experienced statesmen is safer, than the rash sway of triumphant chieftains. It seems to us expedient, to follow the precedent, heretofore observed, of electing the same person for Chief Magistrate, for two successive periods, with a tacit understanding that he should be ever after dismissed the people.—We thereby shun, on the one hand, all unnecessary agitation and excitement of the public mind;—limit the opportunities and inducements to intrigue and corrupt practices, and avoid the danger of a vacillating policy, and inefficient experiments—& on the other hand, a moral obstacle is interposed to usurping ambition, by limiting the power of the most popular & powerful magistrate, to the brief space of eight years. These principles, of course, are to operate only when the public measures of the administration are unexceptionable. Upon a candid review of the public acts of the present administration, we can find nothing to censure; and cannot, therefore, lend our aid to faction, to displace them, for the advancement of any man. Had any other candidate succeeded, and pursued the same course, we should have yielded to him our cordial support; however we might have opposed his elevation. We should have held ourselves open to conviction, and bound to judge of the man by his measures. The application of this equitable principle is all that is asked for the present Chief Magistrate—& we feel confident that an upright community will calmly, but firmly grant it, notwithstanding the violence, the intrigues, and constant discipline of a reckless opposition.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. RESOLVED, That, severally and collectively, we will use all fair and honorable means to promote the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidential Chair—and that for the following reasons he is entitled to our undivided support—

1. Because he has been from early life employed in high and responsible stations, intimately connected with the administration of our government, and in all those stations has given strong and undoubted proofs of talent, integrity, and ability.

2. Because that, as a Statesman, his name has long been enrolled amongst our most distinguished men of that order, who have rendered our country essential services.—And since he has presided over the Union, has given proofs conclusive of a mind matured by experience, and of a steady adherence to sound national policy, highly honorable and beneficial to the nation.

3. Because we are further of opinion, it is unsafe to depart from well established usage, even in matters of minor importance, much less in matters connected with the stability of government, when there cannot be any good reason assigned to justify such departure—and inasmuch as a second choice of the same Chief Magistrate has heretofore been usual, and the usage become as it were a NATIONAL USAGE, it adds strength to the claims of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, independent of his superior talents, his merits, and acknowledged fitness for the station.

4. Because that, in the opposition attempted to be raised against JOHN QUINCY ADAMS upon the ruins of that party intolerance which existed in the days of his venerable father's administration, there is evidence of a rancorous and despotic spirit, such as ought not to be fostered and cherished by freemen.

2. RESOLVED, That in the early opposition to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS by the friends of Gen. Andrew Jackson, there is a want of candour and consistency even in the conduct of certain members of Congress, his avowed supporters—and that the language held by the most distinguished amongst them, to wit:—"That the Administration, WHAT or WHOM, must be put down at the next choice, though it be as pure as the angels who minister at the right hand of God," &c. is illiberal, uncharitable, and anti-christian in the extreme.

3. RESOLVED, That we have witnessed with deep regret a combination in Congress organized to oppose every measure proposed by the President, however beneficial to the People, and essential to their welfare, and we have seen our vital interests sacrificed, our colonial trade destroyed—domestic industry discouraged, and our national treasures squandered to effectuate the purposes of the opposition.

4. RESOLVED, That we consider the conduct of a majority of our last Legislature, in their attempt to impose Gen. Andrew Jackson upon the people as their candidate for the next Presidency, an ANOMALY in legislation, derogatory to the character of the representatives of a free people, and only worthy of being contrasted with the acts and declarations of his friends & supporters in Congress.

5. RESOLVED, That the conduct of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in making his appointments as well of the several heads of departments, as of officers to fill the more subordinate branches of the Government, has been marked with his usual promptness and ability; and is highly satisfactory to his friends & honorable to the nation.

6. RESOLVED, That a Committee of Correspondence be appointed for the County of Adams, to correspond with similar committees throughout the State—and that the same have power to appoint Committees of Vigilance in the different townships throughout the county.

In pursuance of which resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed:

James M'Sherry,	Wm. M'Clellan, Jr.
James Rennals,	Wm. M'Clellan, sen.
Jacob Cassatt,	P. Diehl, Tanner,
John Hersh, Jr.	James Gallagham,
Dr. G. Pfeiffer,	Daniel Heck,
Michael Gallagher,	Peter Mark,
James Robinette,	Robert M'Ilheny, Jr.
Wm. Patterson,	Wm. M'Garvey,
Samuel Diehl,	David Barker,
John Dickson,	Wm. M'Ilrew,
Col. James Paxton,	Michael Slagle,
John F. Machlachlan,	James Jr. Paxton,
John B. M'Pherson,	John Kline,
Dr. C. N. Herbeccig,	James Hodgin,
Robert M'Ilvain,	George Brinkerhoff,
Samuel B. Wright,	Wm. Sadler,
John L. Fuller,	Joseph Sweeney,
T. Stevens,	Jesse Searbrooks.

7. RESOLVED, that the friends of the Administration be invited to send delegates from each County in the State, to a Convention, to be held at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to concert measures for the public welfare.

SAM'L WITHEROW, Ch'n.
SAMUEL DIEHL, Ass't Ch'n.
John Hersh, Jr. } *Secretaries.*
Michael Gallagher, }

A Southern paper states, upon the authority of the Rev. J. Reck, Pastor of the Lutheran church in Salisbury, that three young females, (sisters) living in Guilford county, N. C. who gain their subsistence by spinning and weaving, have subscribed *Five Dollars* each, towards the support of the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, located at Gettysburg, Pa

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Gazette, May 21.

Three Days Later.—The ship Milton, Capt. Webb, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, sailed from Liverpool on the 21st ult. We have received by her a Liverpool paper of the 20th, containing London advices to the 18th, being three days later than our last advices.—The arrangements for the new ministry had not yet been entirely completed, but the Courier of the 18th states that every thing was proceeding in the most satisfactory manner

The members who had resigned were all those who had usually voted against the Catholic claims, besides Lord Melville, who usually voted for them.

The following arrangements were under consideration, or had actually taken place: Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral: Rt. Hon. George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Marquis of Anglesea, Master of the Ordnance; Earl of Harrowby, President of the Council; Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Huskisson, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Mr. Robison, (with a Peerage,) Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Wynn, President of the Board of Controul; Lord Bexley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The substance of the correspondence between Mr. Canning and the Duke of Wellington, previous to the resignation of the latter, is given in the Globe of the 17th. The first note was from Mr. C announcing that he had received the King's commands to re model the administration, and requesting to know whether his Grace would continue in the King's councils. The Duke replied, and required to know on what principles the New Ministry was to be formed, and who was to be placed at its head. Mr. C answered, and expressed his surprise at the question, as it was the understood effect of the King's commands to form an administration, that the individual to whom those commands were directed was placed at the head of it; but as this question was raised, he had laid his (the Duke's) note before the King, and had recieved his commands to state that he (Mr. Canning,) was to be placed at the head of the government. The Duke replied, and declared that he would no longer take part in the King's Councils.

The Greeks had obtained advantages in different parts of Western Greece. Karaiskaki was in the vicinity of Lepanto, after having raised the whole country between Missolonghi and Salona. Athens, though closely blockaded by about 5000 Turks under Kulahi Pacha (who was represented at Zante and Corfu, as having raised the siege,) continued to hold out most bravely, nor was there any serious apprehensions entertained of its falling

The King of Sardinia has issued an ordinance, by virtue of which his Catholic Piedmontese subjects, who die without having received the sacrament, shall not be buried except in the night, and in unconsecrated ground.—By the same ordinance, the burial of every Piedmontese Protestant shall take place without any public ceremony, and no more than twelve individuals of the same religion shall attend it

PARIS, April 17.

Constitutional opinions have just gained a great and noble triumph; the law on the police of the press is withdrawn! The whole of France will hail this event with a shout of gratitude. Truth has at length reached the throne. The monarch who signalized his accession by abolishing the censorship, has [illegible] the necessity of his retaining [illegible] maintenance of that liberty of the press so dear to the people, which was granted at awed the concession to Charles X. of that which [illegible] future [illegible] That liberty has been twice the gift of the Kings, nor will France ever forget that it has [illegible]

PARIS, April 17.

Letters from B[illegible] say that the last accounts from St. Petersburg leave no [illegible] tion of the Russian [illegible] decisive arrangement [illegible] relatively to the [illegible] They affirm [illegible] Minister of War has sent several [illegible] ders to the [illegible] visions stationed [illegible] Pruth, to Czernasay on the [illegible] It is thought also [illegible] to the [illegible] giversations of the Divan, this [illegible] troops, which amounts to above [illegible] 000 men, will be concentrated on the Pruth. Such a measure cannot fail to produce a great sensation at Constantinople, & must dispose the Porte [illegible] sent to an arrangement with Greece [illegible] to conform to the stipulations agreed upon at Ackermann, especially in what relates to Moldavia and Wallachia

From the Constitutionel,

Extract of a Private Letter.

CORFU, March 24.

Athens is at length delivered—there can no longer be a doubt of it—from the presence of the enemy; the Greeks have succeded in chasing Redschid Pacha from the town. All the letters announce to us the complete victory which the defenders of their country have gained over the Turks. Colletti and Gen. Caratasso had already disembarked on the Athenian territory 1400 palicari of Olympus. The corps of Macedonians, Thracians & Thessalians, confided to the care of D. Euian and Gregory Soutzo, were in advance at the camp at Eleusis. Towards the end of the past month, Mavromichaeli arrived in the same camp: he who, from the commencement of the Greek Revolution, has made so many sacrifices for the liberty of his country. He brought with him 150 Maïnotes. The number of the Greeks, at this time assembled in Attica, amounted to more than 6000 men, and Kioutahi, Seraskier of the Turkish army, had nearly 8000 soldiers; but there was a remarkable difference in the two armies. The Turks, who were beaten at the Piraeus on the 16th of Feb., and who returned to Athens on the 18th and 19th of the same month, had lost their courage; their provisions were also short, and they were compelled to act, in order to get out of the difficulties of their situation.—The Greeks, who expected no farther reinforcements, wished for nothing else but a 3d decisive action, & a moment favorable to their wishes failed not to present itself. On the 2d of March, a part of the troops of Redschid Pacha directed their march towards Mt. Pentelicus, in order to retreat into Bœotia;—the Greeks had quitted their camps at Eleusis, and advanced as far as Cephisus—Having from that station noticed the retreat of the enemy, they fell on the rear; the Turkish cavalry, which the Seraskier commanded in person, rallied, and withstood the attack of the Greeks for three hours. Redschid Pacha showed in this affair great ability; a party from the Ionian Isles, commanded by Eumorphopoulo, and some Maïnotes, having recognized the Pacha, made two attempts to reach him, but were repulsed—at length the Turks retired towards the hill of Brilissos. During the night nothing was heard but the enemy's cannon, and musket shots from every quarter. On the third, very early, the Greeks hemmed in the enemy very closely; the Turks kept their position until one in the afternoon; when favored by the dense smoke which covered the country round, they directed their march northward, and succeeded in making their way. The number of the killed and wounded is not yet ascertained: a great many Greeks are wounded. As to the Turks, it is presumed, that one third of the army of Redschid remains on the field of battle.

The failure of the project for shackling the press in France, is an event of importance.—Since the return of the Bourbons, many of the clergy of that country forgetful that their sole business is to instruct the people in religion and morals, have been laboring assiduously to procure a tone of feeling similar to that which existed previous to the revolution, and the friends of "legitimacy," have been aiding them in their efforts. There was some reason to dread that the people of France would recede to the state in which they were in 1789. But where the press enjoys but a moderate degree of freedom the despotism of priests and lords cannot be felt in much severity, though our own country is an example that the freedom of the press does not necessarily deliver a people from the despotism which is [illegible] as bad [illegible] despotism of [illegible]

In both France and England [illegible] obtained a triumph. It will not be [illegible]

[illegible]

A letter from Paris states that [illegible] South America [illegible] asserted that an Imperial [illegible] been commanded to make [illegible] against Mexico, to establish [illegible] Francesco de Paula, as Sovereign. It was justly doubted whether the English and French cabinets would concur in the measure.

Egyptian Mummy.—The operation of opening an Egyptian mummy was performed in the Gallery of Egyptian Antiquities, at Paris, on Sunday last. The Dauphiness and a number of scientific persons attended. The linen bands encircling the body from head to foot being unrolled, the mummy was found to be in wonderful preservation. The nails on the hands were remarkably long, the hair was quite perfect, and had preserved its flaxen color untarnished; eyes of enamel had been substituted for the original, a singularity which had been observed once before. The most curious circumstance, however, was the discovery of two papyrus manuscripts, one rolled round the head, the other round the breast; they were in such preservation as to allow of being deciphered by M. Champellion, jr. The body, by this means, was found to be that Tete-Muthias, daughter to the keeper of the Temple of Isis, at Thebes; different marks and ornaments also denoted that she had been one of high consideration among the Egyptians. It is supposed that the mummy cannot be less than 3000 years old, notwithstanding which the skin has preserved, in a great measure, its elasticity, and even its humidity in some parts. An attentive perusal of the manuscripts will no doubt bring to light some curious facts which we shall be punctual in laying before our readers. The operation was managed by Drs. Delatre and De Vermeuil. *Paris paper.*

HALIFAX, April 27.

We are sorry to perceive that a difference has arisen between the two branches of the legislature of Prince Edward's Island. The council have determined that they will no longer pass the appropriation bill, without their assent being asked to each individual vote, and the assembly have resolved that the council only have the right of assenting to, or dissenting from the appropriations in a collective form.

Several proposals have been brought before the legislature, for the purpose of extending to Roman Catholics the right of voting at elections. The house being equally divided on the subject, the speaker gave his casting vote against the prayer of the Catholics.

From the Quebec Gazette.

SHIPWRECK OF THE ROB BOY.

The following is extracted from a letter from a respectable source, dated 2d inst. at St. Jean Port Joliet, near the scene of the wreck:

"I have unfortunately just been a witness of a frightful shipwreck. On the 30th ult. at 11 o'clock at night, a vessel from Belfast with 150 settlers, stranded on the shoals of L'Islet. The people not knowing, in the gloomy storm and darkness, where they were, and the pilot supposing that the vessel was on some uninhabited island or shoal on which she had risen, & the wind which blew so violently that it has thrown down many fences, trees and big logs in this neighborhood, continue to drive the huge waves over the vessel, giving it repeatedly heavy shocks. I saw them cut away in the middle of the night the masts, one after the other, and when it failed to relieve the vessel by lightening her, the people [illegible] and dismay, hurried [illegible] bowsprit, from which they precipitated themselves into the boats, which were of course unable to contain so large a number. Most of them had been exposed to the whole fury of the waves, and they were benumbed with cold, and overpowered by their distressing and hopeless condition. Those who were left on board were early [illegible] the 1st, about three o'clock in the afternoon. Of these some were dead and others dying. There are at this moment seventeen [illegible] men, women [illegible] of the latter. [illegible] to-morrow. At [illegible] seven other [illegible] possible to describe [illegible] scenes which [illegible] settlers had [illegible] low water when the vessel struck, none of them [illegible] received. One woman [illegible] church, and she and [illegible] state of delirium."

At [illegible] training in Pike [illegible] a man named [illegible] killed by Nathan [illegible] to the [illegible] gouged out both [illegible] man's eyes.

The new State Prison of New York at Sing Sing will contain, [illegible] *eight hundred* separate [illegible]

The Parterre.

"UTILE—DULCE."

THE SWEET BRIER.

Our sweet autumnal western-scented wind,
Robs of its odors none so sweet a flower,
In all the blooming waste it left behind,
As that the sweet brier yields it; and the shower
Wets not a rose that buds in beauty's bower,
One half so lovely—yet it grows along
The poor girl's pathway—by the poor man's door,
Such are the simple folks it dwells among:
And humble as the bud, so humble be the song.

I love it, for it takes its untouch'd stand,
Not in the vase that sculptors decorate:
Its sweetness all is of my native land,
And e'en its fragrant leaf has not its mate
Among the perfumes which the rich & great
Buy from the odours of the spicy east.
You love your flowers and plants—and will you hate
The little four leav'd rose that I love best,
That freshest will awake, and sweetest go to rest?

DEATH.

[By Mrs. Hemans.]

"Why should not he, whose touch dissolves our chain,
Put on his robes of beauty when he comes
As a deliverer? He hath many forms,
They should not all be fearful! If his call
Be but our gathering to that distant land,
For whose sweet waters we have pined with thirst,
Why should not its prophetic sense be borne
Into the hear'ts deep stillness, with a breath
Of summer's winds, a voice of melody,
Solemn, yet lovely?"

CONNUBIAL LOVE.

Connubial love has dearer names,
And finer ties, and sweeter claims,
Than e'er unwedded hearts can feel,
Or wedded hearts can e'er reveal.
Pure as the charities above,
Rise the sweet sympathies of love;
And closer cords than those of life,
Unite the husband and the wife.

A SKETCH FROM NATURE.

'Twas midnight—the room was still, save the audible sighs of the mother, that burst from her agonized bosom.—My infant son lay struggling in the agonies of death.—Each eye rested upon his pallid countenance; and all seemed to be impressed with the truth, that they were in the chamber of death. His three younger brothers, who had been awaked out of their sleep, to witness his final exit, stood by the couch, unconscious of the breach that was soon to be made in their dear little circle.—At length the last throb of his bosom ceased, and a slight tremor, bordering upon a smile, played upon his lips, as the last indication of life.

My uncle Jeremiah Trilley, who had been a witness of the scene, after a pause of a few moments, interrupted the silence as follows:

"The ways of Providence, nephew, are truly mysterious. Every day's experience teaches us, that no age or condition in life, is secure from the arresting hand of death:—and this instance of mortality before us, is calculated to remind us of the brevity and uncertainty of life, and the danger of centering our affections in earthly objects. And though it may agonize our feeling, to have these little prattlers torn from our arms, and lodged in the cold and dreary grave; yet, when we reflect, that their better and immortal part is basking in the full enjoyment of celestial bliss; we ought to bow with humble resignation to the divine will, although the bereavement should cause us to mourn over the first pledge of love—the only child, or the last hope of family perpetuity.

"The hopes of happiness, that too many parents fondly anticipate deriving from their children, when they arrive at maturity, as often terminate in disappointment, as reality;—and it is as preposterous, as it is ridiculous, for parents to attempt to divine, whether the conduct of their children will reward them with pleasure or pain.

"Charles Pamerly," continued my uncle Jerry, "was my senior by ten years;—but as he was a near neighbor to my father, much of my time was spent at his house, and we, of course, became intimate. He was a man exemplary in his deportment, and his wife was an invaluable woman. No two could be happier, or better calculated to contribute to each other's enjoyments. But the hand of affliction pressed heavily upon them;—one after another of their children, was taken from them, till they had buried five. The last, and only one, that survived a state of infancy, was a boy, ruddy and hearty; and though no lambent flame was ever known to play about his head, yet the doting parents manifested the greatest solicitude for this darling child.

"His disposition, which was naturally amiable, was soon perverted by the unrestrained indulgence and fondness of his parents. "I shall one day," said his adoring father, "see him an ornament to society—the prop of his aged parents, and the brightest star in the hemisphere of usefulness." Alas! how mutable are all earthly prospects, and how painful that sickness of heart, which is caused by the irremediable destruction of all our fondest purposes and hopes.

"But this anguish, poor Charles and his wife were doomed to suffer;—their son was a profligate! That consolation, which is the only solace of grief, was a stranger to them—their son had robbed them of their God!

"After a career of dissipation, in which he wandered far and wide, he returned to his heart-broken parents, to witness the distress and ruin he had wrought, and to die. If I ever beheld a scene of real despondence, it was at this time. The aged pair, as they gazed with tearless eyes on the emaciated and haggard features of their son, yielded to the influence of grief, and despair seemed to reign in ghastly triumph. All that could be done by an affectionate wife or husband, to assuage each other's grief, was done:—but what consolation could be derived from caresses that were mingled with sobs and groans?

"At length Charles was aroused from his state of lethargy and grief:—he took his Bible in his hand, and holding it up to his wife, he exclaimed, "my love, shall we thus lie down in darkness with the lamp of Heaven in our hands? No, no;—let us humbly bow to Him, whom we have so long neglected; and fervently supplicate his mercy in prayer, for ourselves and our son."

"Charles and his wife both lived to a good old age, and were for many years, examples of genuine piety and virtue. Their monument, which is still to be seen in the town of W——, bears testimony to this fact;—but the only monument that remains of their ill fated son, is his notorious profligacy and flagitious crimes."

Eternity.—The most momentous concern of man is the state he shall enter upon after this short and transitory life is ended, and in proportion as Eternity is of greater importance than time, so ought men to be solicitous upon what grounds their expectations with regard to that durable state are built, and upon what assurance stand their hopes or fears.

THE DAY OF A TURK.

The absence of every amusement makes one day the picture of another. A Turk of good condition rises with the sun; and as he sleeps on soft cushions, divesting himself of but a small part of his dress, it costs him but a little trouble at the toilet. He offers up his prayer, and then breakfasts on a cup of coffee, some sweatmeats and the luxury of his pipe. Perhaps he will read the Koran, or the glowing poetry of Hafiz, and Sadi; for a knowledge of the Persian is a frequent accomplishment of the upper ranks of both sexes. He then orders his Arab Horse, and rides for two or three hours, or exercises with the jerrid, or throwing a sort of blunt javelin, and afterwards dines about mid-day on a highly seasoned pilaw. In the afternoon, the coffee-houses, where the eastern story tellers resort, are favorite places of entertainment, or seated in his cool kiosk, on the banks of the Bosphorus, he yields to his useless but delightful habit of musing. The decline of the day, however, brings the Turk's highest joy; he then dines on a variety of seasoned dishes, drinks his iced sherbet, enjoys probably a party of his friends, and afterwards visits the harem, where his beloved children are brought to him, and his wife or wives, if he has more than one, with her attendants and slaves, exert all their powers of fascination for their Lord.

New Monthly Magazine.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The female mind is naturally credulous, affectionate, and in its attachments, ardent. If, in her peculiar situation, her assiduities must in any degree be culpable, let us remember that this is but a frail vessel of refined clay. When the awful record of her errors is unrolled, may that sigh which was breathed for the misery of a fellow mortal, waft away the scroll, and the tears which flowed for the calamities of others, float the memorial down the stream of oblivion!—On the errors of woman let us look with the allowance and humanity of men. Enchanting Woman! thou balm of life! soother of my sorrows! solace of the soul! How dost thou lessen the load of human misery, and lead the wretch into the valley of delight. Without thee, how heavily would man drag through a weary world!—But, if the warmly pressed hand of a loved and fascinating female be twined around his supporting arm, how joyous, how lightly doth he trip along the path! The warm and tender friend, who, in the most trying situations, retains her fondness, and in every change of fortune preserves unabated love, ought to be embraced as the best benison of heaven—the completer of earthly happiness. Let a man draw such a prize in the lottery of life, and glide down the stream of existence with such a partner, neither the coldly averted eye of the summer friend, nor the frowns of an adverse fortune, should produce a pang, nor excite a murmur.

WOMAN IN EUROPE.

In our rambles about this town, [San Remo, in Italy,] we witnessed one of those pictures which are but too common in this country.—A company of perhaps fifty females were employed in carrying baskets of sand upon their heads to mend the road, while a large party of men, consisting probably of their husbands and brothers, were engaged in playing ball near by, and a groupe of fat priests and friars were looking on! In every part of the continent of Europe we have yet visited, woman is made the drudge of life, on whom all its servile offices devolve, reminding one of the aboriginal state of society in our own country. By the indolence or tyranny of the other sex, she is driven from her little sphere of domestic cares, and compelled to undergo toils fit only for beasts of burden. Even in France, polished and gallant France, the boasted land of chivalry and love, ten thousand instances of the degradation and slavery of females strike the mind of the traveller with indignation. *Carter's Letters.*

WOMEN.

The good government of families leads to the comfort of communities and the welfare of the state. Of every domestic circle, home, that scene of purest and dearest joy—home is the empire of woman. There she plans, directs, performs the acknowledged source of dignity and felicity. Where female virtue is most pure, female sense most improved, female deportment most correct, there is most propriety of social manners. The early years of childhood, these most precious years of life and opening reason, are confined to woman's superintendance; she therefore may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtue, and all the wisdom that enrich the world.

THE THREE DESERTED CHILDREN.

"When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up."

I will record in this place, (says Mr. Flint, in his "Travels,") a narrative that impressed me deeply. It was a fair sample of the cases of the extreme misery and desolation, that are often witnessed on the Mississippi river. In the Sabbath School at New Madrid we received three children, who were introduced to that place under the following circumstances. A man was descending the river with these three children in his pirouge. He and his children had landed on a desert island, on a bitter snowy evening in December. There was but two houses, which were at Little Prairie, opposite the island, within a great distance. He wanted more whiskey, although he had already been drinking it too freely. Against the persuasions of his children, he left them, to cross over in his pirouge to these houses, and renew his supply. The wind blew high, and the river was rough. Nothing could dissuade him from this dangerous attempt. He told them he should return to them that night, left them in tears, and exposed to the pitiless pelting of the storm, and started for his carouse. The children saw the boat sink, before he had half crossed the passage. The man was drowned. These forlorn beings were left without any other covering than their own scanty and ragged dress, for he had taken his last blanket with him. They had neither fire nor shelter; and no other food than uncooked pork and corn. It snowed fast, and the night closed over them in this situation. The elder was a girl of six years, but remarkably shrewd & acute for her age. The next was a girl of four, and the youngest a boy of two—It was affecting to hear her describe her desolation of heart, as she set herself to examine her resources. She made them creep together and draw their bare feet under her clothes. She covered them with leaves and branches, and thus they passed the first night. In the morning the younger children wept bitterly with cold and hunger—The pork she cut into small pieces, & made them chew corn with their pieces. She then persuaded them to run about by setting them the example.—Then she made them return to the corn and pork. It would appear as if Providence had a special eye to these poor children, for in the course of the day, some Indians landed on the island, found them, and as they were coming up to New Madrid, took them with them.

Philosophy.—Who has not smiled at his own extravagant hopes and their laughable discomfiture? Who has not railed at Fortune for her coyness and crossness? And after all, who is the better or the richer for bestowing a thought upon the matter? The rule of conscience and integrity is the only one which should govern a man in his course of life; and be his fortune weal or wo, whining will never mend it." These were the reflections of my friend Dick, in consolation to myself, when I had not suceeded in being chosen hogreeve. I swallowed the philosophy and admitted the theory. It was not an hour after when I found him cursing his neighbor for leaving his wheel-barrow, *'in vaim,'* by which he had broken the skin of his two shins.—'Whining will never mend them,' quoth I. At this he flew into a violent passion, and threatened corporeal chastisement, from which I escaped by speed; since which I deem philosophy to be like physic, least used by those who administer it in cases of suffering.

A Dangerous Adventure.—Not long since, a revered clergyman in Vermont being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of snow upon the roof of his barn might do some damage, was resolved to prevent it by seasonably shovelling it off. He therefore ascended it, having first, for fear the snow might all slide off at once, and himself with it, fastened to his waist one end of a rope and given the other to his wife. He went to work, but fearing still for his safety, 'my dear,' said he, 'tie the rope around your waist:' no sooner had she done this, than off went the snow, poor minister and all, and up went his wife. Thus on one side of the barn the astounded and confounded clergyman hung, but on the other side hung his wife, high and dry, in majesty sublime, dingling and dangling at the end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman luckily passing by, delivered them from their perilous situation.

Vermont Pat.

Statistics.—A patriotic friend called upon us yesterday in a state of no little alarm at a discovery of celibacy which he fears augurs sadly for the safety of the country, and accounts for the *logocratic* course of the last Congress. The H. of Representatives, it seems, consisting of 216 members, has *eighty seven* bachelors and *twenty four* widowers, making a majority of the whole. In the Senate the majority is more fearful, no less than *two-thirds*, of the 48 members, being widowers or bachelors. In the *House of Representatives* there are 187 *lawyers*, 29 *physicians* 4 *clergymen*, 28 *farmers*, *and* 5 *merchants*. [*N. Y. Times.*

Progress of Steam.—A few years since, the Paragon, the swiftest steam boat on the North River, made her passage from Albany to New York in 27 hours, which was pronounced a "remarkably short" one. Now there is two boats on the river which perform the distance in about 12 hours. The N. Y. Enquirer says:—"Perhaps nothing can place in a stronger point of view the velocity of these boats than the fact, that when they are at the top of their speed, and are going in opposite directions, they will pass each other at the rate of a mile in two minutes, being a degree of swiftness rarely to be met with even on a race course!"

The line of mortality is sometimes very fancifully drawn. A municipal law of Georgetown, S. C. declares, to play billiards after 12 o'clock at night is dangerous to morals, but playing before 12 o'clock is proper and legal. If a game therefore is begun a few minutes before twelve and ended a few minutes after twelve, the first is correct and proper, but the latter damnable and corrupt. When the clock designates between vice and virtue, clock makers are the greatest philosophers.

There is now living in Manchester, Mass. three men, aged 74, 78, and 80 years old, two of them soldiers of the revolution, who are now, and for six months in every year, employed in the fishing business, all sailing in the same boat, which is 22 years old.

The City Council of Cincinnati, Ohio, have abolished the offices of supervisors of roads and health officers, and in lieu of them have appointed two Street Commissioners, with a salary of $[illegible] per annum, each, who are to perform all the duties required of the officers thus superseded. This is one of the many indications of the growth of the West. As *villages* become *towns*, *roads* become *streets*, and officers to superintend them are required.

On the 14th of April, thirty-seven apprentices were sent to prison at Liverpool, for refusing to perform certain duties directed to be done by their masters.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB HARBAUGH,

LATE of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, viz.:—Jacob Harbaugh, John Harbaugh, George Harbaugh, Elias Harbaugh, Mary Shriner, (formerly Harbaugh,) Catharine Harbaugh, Margaret (intermarried with Henry Snyder,) Henry Harbaugh, his children, and Elizabeth Kolb; Julian (intermarried with John Everard) Catharine Harbaugh, Margaret Harbaugh, Mary Ann Harbaugh, and Daniel Harbaugh, the children & heirs of Noah Harbaugh, one of the children of Jacob Harbaugh, deceased; and Daniel Hoover, Margaret Hoover, Rachel, (late married with Peter Kellenberger,) and Sophia Hoover, the children and heirs at law of Susanna, one of the children of the said Jacob Harbaugh, deceased, or the Guardians of such as are Minors, that an INQUISITION will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in Liberty township, on *Friday the 13th of June* next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. to make partition of the lands of the said Jacob Harbaugh, to and amongst the children of said deceased, or as many of them as the same will accommodate, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Thos. C. Miller, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 22, 1827. 4t